



NUMBER 16

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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUKEUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and clearers, a summary of the daily office reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 22nd, 1889.

The Editor of this journal will gladly receive and forward any contributions of money for the destitute of Santos and Campinas which may be left at this office.

THERE is nothing new to report regarding the sanitary condition of this city. The epidemic is considered at an end, although there are from one to six deaths a day from yellow fever, and the general mortality is considerably above the normal. A high death rate, however, is to be expected after so hot and sickly a season, and it will perhaps be but slightly reduced until cool weather comes definitely. The temperature continues high, and there are still many complaints of the scarcity of water. The recent heavy expenditure of money to secure an extra provisional supply seems to have been thrown away, the supply being reported as barely a sixth of the stipulated quantity. The Brazilian government, it would appear, has never learned the necessity of dealing with responsible, trustworthy men in such undertakings, and the result is that it is always paying for shams. It is imperative, however, that the water question be settled at once and satisfactorily, so that we may be ready for a month next year. In Santos, the improvement is reported to be steady and substantial. Much has been done to improve the sanitary condition, and we trust that further steps will be taken immediately to properly drain the city. The work should be initiated at once, and the most dangerous places drained during the approaching cool season.

From Campinas we regret to state that there is no improvement to record. The city is full of sick people, new cases are appearing in large numbers every day, and there is urgent need of physicians, druggists and nurses. More than that, the people are suffering for food, because all business has been suspended and nothing now goes there except in the way of relief. It is now very generally conceded that contaminated water has been the cause of this terrible epidemic. The town is almost entirely dependent upon wells for its drinking water, and these wells, closely situated to the cess-pools—another feature of the town—have been receiving infiltrations of sewerage, until the water has been rendered poisonous to the last degree. The effect was inevitable; the drought reduced the water supply and the inhabitants of Campinas must have been for months drinking this poisonous liquid. There is hardly a small town, and perhaps even few of the larger in Brazil, that may not at any time have to endure the experience which has cost so many lives in the town of Campinas. Sanitary measures are ignored in the majority of Brazilian towns; the refuse from houses is dumped down pretty much anywhere, and pigs and carrion crows are the

scavengers. So long as there is an average rainfall, and the temperature is not excessively high, the mortality in these towns is not remarkable; typhoid, small-pox, etc., claim their victims, but they are generally children, and little attention is attracted. But an exceptional season, such as we have had this year, shows up what man's carelessness may result in, and we may see town after town absolutely decimated by disease. We have no desire to afflict the afflicted; but there must be some one to blame for what has occurred at Campinas and at Santos. The first inference is gross carelessness on the part of the municipal authorities, who have shown energy only after the evil was manifest. The epidemics have caused the loss of valuable lives, the expenditure of much money and the shaking up of many old bones. Let us sincerely trust that all this will result in some form of municipal control that will not lock the stable door after the horse is stolen, but will insist upon the observation of such sanitary measures as are by sad experience proved to be absolutely necessary.

THE *Journal* of the 17th gives currency to a rumor that the minister of empire has resolved to send to the section of "justice and home affairs" the project of the municipal council for the police supervision of domestic servants. This project has been before the public about two years, and it is perhaps quite time that the attention wasted upon it should be given to some purpose more deserving and rational. In a country where there is so little justice and so defective a code of laws for the protection of life, property and industry, it is clearly the height of absurdity for rational men to waste so much time over so petty and unnecessary a subject as a set of regulations for the employment, duties and treatment of domestic servants. In a healthy state of society the common statutes of the land ought to be quite sufficient to settle all questions of this character, and particularly so when the law is administered by justices and juries interested in preserving an even balance between employers and servants. And yet, although the laws and methods of judicial procedure here in Brazil are so crude, defective and costly, we find men of legal training and official position so possessed by the idea of placing one's domestic affairs under police supervision that they can seriously devote days and weeks to the consideration of the necessary by-laws and then calmly lay them before the imperial council of state for examination and advice. Think of a grave councillor of state studying the penalty to be inflicted upon a poor, clumsy servant girl for breaking a tea-cup, or running away from a harsh master! And think, too, of these dignified and patriotic statesmen trying to determine how much a kitchen maid must pay for a police registry, and how often she must report at the police station to keep the paternal authorities of this imperial capital fully informed about herself! Perhaps, too, they will think it necessary to prescribe when she shall take a bath, and how often she may use her master's tooth-brush, and at what hour of the witching night she may flirt with the stable boy across the street. While these important questions are under consideration, we may wait with what patience is left to us for better police laws and the creation of police courts so that a chicken thief may be tried and punished at once without being six months to a year in prison awaiting trial; for better laws for the collection of small debts so that the multitudes of well-dressed swindlers which infest this city may be compelled to pay their little bills which are now uncollectable because of the delay and expense; for better tax laws so that the rich landowner shall pay his due proportion

and the poor worker, whether gardener, artisan, trader or manufacturer, may be relieved of the unfair burdens imposed upon him; for better land laws, so that the rich proprietor may not own the whole earth and leave the willing laborer to starve; for better municipal laws, so that there may be a rational, responsible government, restricted to definite lines of administration and forbidden to meddle with undertakings outside their legitimate sphere; for the liberation of commerce and industry, the protection of life and property, the maintenance of good order and, we feel obliged to add, good conduct in public, for the proper enforcement of the law against theft, official peculation, breach of trust, swindling, official corruption, assassination, and the many other crimes which now enjoy so much impunity. When the aldermen, the ministers of justice and empire, and the grave and dignified councillors of state, aided perhaps by the two legislative chambers, are able to accomplish all these important and urgent services for the general good, then perhaps the public will feel content to let them try their skill on the chambers, kitchens and stables of the nation. To shirk the really needful legislation, and then elaborate a code of regulations for the petty government of a man's kitchen and stable, is an abuse of prerogative for which no reasonable being will ever be able to invent an excuse.

Journal do Commercio, April 16th.

WATER SUPPLY.

"The inspector general of public works has replied to the questions recently put to him by the minister of agriculture with the dispatch we transcribe below, relative to the water supply, and especially as to the provisional works recently effected."

The perusal of this dispatch, with that of one accompanying it signed by Dr. Lara, assistant of the inspector-general, will undoubtedly produce an exceedingly melancholy impression.

The facts referred to are such, the conclusions in those contained are so disheartening, that we consider it a duty to appeal to the minister of agriculture for a clearing up of the whole truth pertaining to this business.

A question of the greatest interest to the population of this city is under discussion, that of a service which has consumed enormous sums; it is equitable to let us know if we have, or have not, a (water) supply sufficient for our needs, if all the sacrifices, including in these those incurred with the contract with Dr. Frontin, are frustrated; what may be, finally, the necessary steps to bring this accursed question of the water supply to a termination.

"In justifying this petition—if perchance it needs justification—it is sufficient to state that so far we do not know what volume of water has been acquired. Is it the 13,000,000 litres promised by Dr. Frontin? Does it exceed the promised quantity as is reported by official measurements made on the 25th ult? Is it the 2,700,000 litres which Dr. Lara says is the present quantity?"

We expect from the activity of the minister of agriculture that this interrogatory will not be long unanswered."

The reports of the engineers referred to are rather long for transcription. Sr. Belfort, the inspector-general of public works, who measured and reported upon Sr. Frontin's water supply, and gave this at 16,000,000 litres, commences his dispatch to the minister with an amount of insolence that in any other country would relieve him of all further trouble with public works. He says he cannot be blamed for the deficient water supply of Rio, for the government would pay no attention to his demands for the purchase of new sources. The inspector-general refers to his subordinate's report in which it is stated that all Frontin's ditches have fallen, or are falling in pieces, that the Frontin supply, from one only available ditch, is 1,360,000 litres per day and that Frontin had positively refused to allow any measurements of the volume of water before the 24th inst. when his contract terminates.

A FRENCH scientific journal asserts that it has long been known that the stalk of the sugar-cane might be used in the production of a paper of the best quality; and in recommending the introduction of paper making among the French sugar producing colonies expresses surprise that with the constant decline in the value of sugar and the steadily increasing use of paper, it has never occurred to sugar planters to embark in the manufacture of paper as a supplement to sugar producing. The fibres of the cane, it is claimed, give an excellent paper, and the necessary mechanical and chemical processes are easily carried out.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The province of Rio has a bill of 42,041\$445 to pay to the Leopoldina railway for carrying immigrants for account of the province.

—The *Diário de Campinas* of the 13th says that there were 82 burials in that city on the preceding day! Such a death rate is simply horrible!

—Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, is not going ahead very fast. In the first quarter of this year there were 316 deaths, against 120 births. Immigration seems requisite at Pelotas.

—The new jail at Campos, Rio de Janeiro, was inaugurated on the 16th. The prisoners, numbering 34, were transported in the tram-cars usually employed in carrying meat around the city.

—A man recently died at Rio Grande do Sul who had been 18 years employed in the Treasury agency cancelling withdrawn and dilacerated (*sic*) paper money. The item does not mention what was left his heirs.

—It would appear that the liberal ticket for the vacant seat in the Senate from Minas Geraes, which is the same voted on in previous elections, stands a fair chance of winning this time. The conservatives are evidently quarrelling among themselves.

—The ex-president of Bahia in his last *relatório* says that at least two flying detachments of soldiers are necessary to insure order in the interior of the province. In one judicial district there are no less than 200 criminals, who seem to be left quietly alone.

—The president of the province of Piahy has forbidden the export of cereals from the province, because of the scarcity of them there. What will be the next presidential prohibition? Perhaps the president of Rio de Janeiro will forbid the export of coffee, for every one knows there will be none in 1890.

—The Santos municipal chamber having refused to allow the port improvement company to take earth and stone from the Monte Serrate hill, work has been suspended since February 8th. The minister of agriculture has asked the president of S. Paulo to interfere that the dead-lock may be solved.

—A fight occurred at the races in Pernambuco on the 14th inst., in which a notorious cutthroat was killed, two men badly wounded and eleven slightly wounded. The people are protesting against these fights at the races, as they may very properly do. It is said that the lower classes are always armed with knives and pistols.

—According to the account published in the *Motestor Campesita* it would be a real pleasure to be confined in the new gaol at Campos. It quite makes one wish to be a criminal, if the crime could be committed in Campos. When we get a law for imprisoning irrepressible debtors, perhaps the Rio aristocracy will choose Campos as a residence.

—According to a letter addressed to the *Jornal de Notícias* of Bahia, and published here in the *Journal do Commercio* of the 19th, the population of Unlirana, Bahia, were in urgent need of assistance. The parish priest signs the letter and he gives a very distressing account of the condition of his parishioners. They have not money enough to pay him his fees.

—At a place called Santa Catharina, Minas Geraes, the republicans have recently gained a substantial victory. An election was held for a municipal councillor; the republicans polled 19 votes, the monarchists only 12. The republican club has 26 votes among its members, but why the 7 republicans did not vote, or whether they voted for the monarchial candidate, is not explained.

—On the 13th a colonial nucleus was inaugurated at S. João Nepomuceno, Minas Geraes. The province advances 40,000\$ to a patriotic association presided over by Dr. Carlos Ferreira Alves, which takes over the duty of surveying 100 lots of 15 hectares each and the administration of the nucleus. The advance is repayable in four years, and the immigrants are to have 10 years for paying their purchase money.

—On the 13th the floor-keeper (*porteiros*) of the Rio de Janeiro provincial immigrant bureau asks for a house to live in; for he says there are no accommodations for him in the building wherein the bureau is at work. We admire this *porteiro*; immigrants may beg him all along the streets, but he will not dispense with his bed-room, dressing room, dining and drawing rooms! Instead of kicking this example of Brazilian official dedication into the street, the president of the province asks him to wait until the special building for immigrant service is erected.

—The two nuclei stipulated in the contract have just been founded on the Itatiaia estates, province of Minas Geraes. The colonists are all Italians, and, according to the usual report, are all satisfied. And who wouldn't be, under the circumstances? To be received with a hand of music, provided with land on credit and have a house built for you, escorted home with cheers and fireworks, given a free lunch and promised tools, seeds, provisions and employment—who wouldn't feel satisfied? The trouble is that when the gas has been exhausted, all the substantial benefits disappear also.

April 20th, 1889.

BANKS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
RIO DE JANEIRO							
2,000,000	500,000	30,477	Auxiliar	3 000-Jan. 89	200	200 000	—
4,600,000	1,115,000	—	Brasiliense	2 000-Jan. 89	200	210 000	248 000-000
33,100,000	13,000,000	7,068,394	Brazil	8 000-Jan. 89	200	210 000	—
1,000,000	200,000	1,335	Com. Cerealia	2 000-Jan. 89	200	210 000	—
—	1,200,000	2,337,973	Commercial do Rio de Jan. do 2 series	10 000-Jan. 89	200	240 000	230 000-000
12,000,000	11,542,480	1,138,000	Comercio	6 333-Jan. 89	40	51 000	40 000-51 000
20,000,000	—	—	Comercio	9 200-Jan. 89	200	210 000	278 000-000
20,000,000	1,000,000	127,829	Credito Real do Brazil	4 000-Jan. 89	200	120 000	—
1,000,000	500,000	1,400,000	Debitos	5 000-Jan. 89	160	150 000	—
6,000,000	6,000,000	1,000,000	English, Limited	12 000-Jan. 89	100	110 000	240 000-000
20,000,000	13,400,450	350,000	Industrial e Mercantil	6 Dec. 38	£ 14	110 000	—
—	—	—	Internacional	6 000-Jan. 89	200	160 000	—
—	—	—	London & Brazil, Intenl.	11 000-Jan. 89	200	250 000-260 000	—
—	—	—	Mercantil dos Varejistas	2 000-Jan. 89	100	135 000-137 000	—
—	—	—	Popul	124-Apr. 89	£ 14	110 000	—
—	—	—	Real	2 000-Jan. 89	100	102 000	57 000-60 000
—	—	—	Rural e Hypothecario	6 000-Jan. 89	200	80 000	—
—	—	—	Uniao de Credito	10 000-Jan. 89	200	268 000	—
—	—	—	—	2 800-Apr. 89	10	05 000	—
PROVINCIAL							
2,100,000	200,000	9,985	Commercial, S. Paulo	3 000-Jan. 89	100	75 000	—
5,000,000	2,000,000	167,017	Credito Real do	3 000-Jan. 89	50	71 000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	do 2 series do	6 000-Jan. 89	100	110 000	68 000-000
1,000,000	86,000	15,000	Lavoura do	2 850-Jan. 89	90	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	506,000	Mercantil Santos	10 000-Jan. 89	200	210 000	—
500,000	2,238	—	Mercantil, S. Paulo	10 000-Jan. 89	200	210 000	—
—	895,400	6,170	Territorial, Minas	6 200-Jan. 89	150	183 000	—

PROVINCIAL

RAILWAYS.						
Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Annual traffic	Last sale
12,000,000\$	1,813,000\$	—	Bahia and Minas	—	2-5\$	—
800,000	800,000	15,200\$	União and Armarian	—	—	—
100,000,000	4,000,000	14,652	União and Cerejeira	48000—Feb. 89	200	130,000
1,600,000	1,600,000	17,586	Kupito Santo & Caravelas	5000—Jan. 89	200	—
1,500,000	1,600,000	—	Foz de Igua and Parana	3 0 0—Jan. 88	200	125,000
500,000,000	13,000,000	—	Leopoldina	134 100—Jan. 89	200	121,000
—	—	47,543	do x subsidiaries	20 100—Jan. 89	200	143,000
—	—	12,000,000	do x subsidiaries	20 100—Jan. 89	200	27,500
12,000,000,000	200,000	120,943	Mineirão and Campos	5000—Jan. 89	200	85,000
4,991,000	3,193,200	51,889	Oeste de Minas	6 000—Aug. 88	700	90,000
—	—	—	do x subsidiaries	—	—	—
10,000,000	1,477,400	474	S. Isabel do Rio Preto	7 000—May 84	200	188,000
10,665,000	1,665,000	—	S. Paulo and Rio Preto	7 000—Jan. 89	200	200,000
—	—	—	do x subsidiaries	—	—	—
10,000,000	7,000,000	—	do x subsidiaries	—	—	—
35,000,000	12,000,000	—	Sapucahy	2 000—Mar. 89	200	152,000
—	—	—	Southern	—	—	—
—	—	—	do x subsidiaries	—	—	—
2,000,000	1,500,000	40,481	União Valenciana	1 200—Mar. 89	40	180,000
—	—	—	do x subsidiaries	645 00—Feb. 89	70	70,000

RAILWAYS

TRAMWAYS.						
Capital	Capital paid up	Revenue paid	Companies	Dividend paid	Annual net income	Last sale
1,400,000 £	5,400,000 £	10,000,000 £	Caris Urbanos	6500—Apr. 89	200 £	255,000
1,000,000 £	10,000,000 £	—	Jardin Botánico	3 2000—Apr. 89	700 £	130,000
500,000 £	21,150,000 £	—	Laragines, and tunnel	—	200	—
200,000 £	200,000 £	—	Sithierby	5 000—Apr. 89	200	248,000
1,000,000 £	1,000,000 £	8,150	Peranaguas	4 000—Jan. 89	210	100,000
1,200,000 £	600,000 £	55,000	Porto Alegre	4 000—Mar. 89	200	—
1,000,000 £	900,000 £	500,000	S. Christoval	15 000—Jan. 89	200	665,000
2,000,000 £	2,500,000 £	24,900	Villa Isabel	4 000—Jan. 89	200	—
						200,000—100,000

TRAMWAYS

SHIPPING.

<i>Capital</i>	<i>Capital paid up</i>	<i>Reserve fund</i>	<i>Companies</i>	<i>Dividend paid</i>	<i>Annual net value</i>	<i>Last sale</i>	<i>Closing quotation</i>
\$61,511,000	\$102,000,000	\$10,775,500	Amazon Steam Navigation	62 3/4-Jan. 80	112 1/2	\$18,000	
5,000,000	5,000,000	80,413 3/8	Razileira de Navegacao.	100 1/2-Jan 80	100 3/4	310,000	... - 310 3/8
1,000,000	4,000,000	20,951	Nacional de Navegacao...	10 1000-Jan 80	200	24,000	
211,000	211,000		Parana.	4 1000-July 79	210	40,000	24 1/2-79-25 1/8
1,000,000	1,000,000		S. João del Reale Uniao.	100 1000-Feb. 80	100	125,000	

SHIPPING

MILLS.

Cupful &	Cupful paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Annual value	Last sale	Charing quotation
2,400,000	2,400,000	121,550	Alagoas	19 1975-Jan. 85	20 85	—	—
500,000	—	—	Bahia	—	—	—	—
400,000	400,000	—	Bomfim	—	21 80	—	—
3,000,000	3,000,000	26,377	Brazil Industrial	1 300-Jan. 85	30 85	170 000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	77,500	Carnaubá	12 000-Jan. 85	20 85	275 000	—
600,000	600,000	—	Cananga Industrial	12 000-Jan. 85	20 85	230 000	—
600,000	600,000	—	Industrial Mineira	—	2 0	—	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	18	Pio Grande	12 000-Jan. 85	20 85	160 000	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	25,545	Petropolitana	8 000-Feb. 85	20 85	200 000	—
3,000,000	3,000,000	—	Progresso Ind. do Brazil	—	40	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	67,199	Rio de Janeiro	11 000-July 85	20 85	270 000	—
300,000	300,000	775	S. Christovam	9 000-Jan. 85	20 85	—	—
550,000	550,000	—	S. João	—	20 85	200 000	—
200,000	200,000	2,418	S. Luzero	7 500-Apr. 85	20 85	215 000	—
500,000	500,000	—	S. Paulo de Almeida	—	20 85	—	—

MILLS

MISCELLANEOUS.							
Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
3,000,000	3,000,000	—	Associação Commercial...	8 1/2 — Jan.	5000	126 5/800	
785 1/800	785,000	45,750	Carriagens Fluminenses...	10 1/2 — Jan.	50	165 1/800	
1,500,000	300,000	—	Commercial e Lavoura...	3 1/2 — Jan.	50	40 1/800	
1 5/800	1,500,000	—	Coro alha...	—	150	—	
10,000,000	4,000,000	—	D. da S. Pedro II...	3 1/2 — Jan.	50	100,000	
2,000,000	200,000	—	Elevador e Fáb. de Cimento	—	200	—	
150,000	30,000	—	Fabrica de Biscoitos...	—	400	—	
3,000,000	325,000	—	Flora Market...	1 5/800 — Feb.	50	200	31 1/800
1,000,000	300,000	—	Ind. Lx. e Vapão de Marché	—	200	—	
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	Industrial de Oleos...	4 1/2 — Feb.	50	200	—
220	220,000	270,000	Industrial Film (Kiosques)	9 1/2 — Jan.	50	50	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	—	Lavoura Ind. & Com.	—	200	—	
400,000	500,000	—	Melhoramento U. de Natch.	—	100	—	
100,000	50,000	—	Nova Industria...	—	200	—	
400,000	400,000	—	Pileta Villa Nova...	5 1/2 — Feb.	50	200	—
7,500,000	7,500,000	129,000	Pastori, Agric. & Industrial	3 1/2 — Aug.	50	50	50 1/800
1,000,000	300,000	—	Pastori Mineria...	—	50	—	
1,500,000	400,000	—	Phosphato de Cal...	—	100	1 1/2 1/800	
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	Refinadoras e Saviereis	—	200	202 1/800	
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	Servico Maritimo...	6 1/2 — Apr.	50	140 1/2 1/800	— 155 1/800

INSURANCE

MISCELLANEOUS.

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TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1889

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